

Coup attempt foiled in Ghana

Lomé, in a brief statement on Radio Accra, Chairman of the Provisional National Defence Council J. Rawlings said that government troops have suppressed an attempted coup d'état. It was staged by a group of factionalist army elements who intended to capture the headquarters of the armed forces, the airport, and the radio station in the capital. During the battles which took place, some of the rebels were killed, and others arrested. All the military units, as well as the strategic points, are under complete control of the Provisional Council, stressed Rawlings. A curfew has been imposed, and the airport in Accra has been closed to international flights. Shortly before the coup, one



The old identity papers still good.

Drawing by N. Lisogorsky

USA expands military space programmes

New York. The Pentagon has started devising plans for the transformation of the Space Command of the US Air Forces into a unified space command to cover the four branches of the armed forces—the Air Force, Navy, Army and Marine Corps. A correspondent of "The New York Times" was told by top-ranking Air Force officers that this step was necessitated by a steep expansion in the United States' military space programmes.

According to the Pentagon strategists, this unified command should coordinate the implementation of the Reagan administration's large-scale programmes for the deployment of laser and other types of new weapons in space. This command will also be in charge of the ramified system of American military satellites.

In addition, the new command will have to be responsible for the military part of the Shuttle programme reusable spaceships.

SOVIET-NICARAGUAN RELATIONS—A SPLENDID EXAMPLE

Managua. The friendship between the peoples of Nicaragua and the Soviet Union is a splendid example of relations between the developing and developed countries based on mutual respect, selfless cooperation and desire for joint efforts in behalf of peace and détente, said Daniel Ortega, member of the National Leadership and Coordinator of the Government of National Reconstruction. He was

addressing a rally of Nicaraguan-Soviet Friendship which took place in the town of Chinandega where a large group of Soviet medical experts are helping the local population. Exactly a year ago they arrived to Nicaragua to give medical assistance to the local people who had suffered in floods. At the request of the Nicaraguan Government they have stayed on to carry out their noble mission in arduous tropical conditions.

According to these directives, the US Armed Forces are to use outer space for combat support of ground based nuclear and conventional American forces. Therefore, the planned establishment of a unified space command for the American Armed Forces is another irresponsible step on the road towards a greater heightening of the threat of thermonuclear disaster.

Doubtless, the assembly will give a fresh impetus to world-wide action in support of peace and disarmament and against manoeuvres by the forces of imperialism and reaction, he stressed. The Mexican delegation, Meléndez, Mexican congressional deputy, member of the Central Committee of the United Socialist Party of Mexico, told a TASS correspondent.

Projects, But unless Kampuchea's agreement is forthcoming all these plans will remain on paper. While in power in that country the Pol Pot clique glorified the committee's work, whereas the present government of Kampuchea has voiced its readiness to join its neighbours in the Mekong project.

This is but one of the objective facts confirming the need for a political settlement between the three Indochinese countries and the ASEAN nations. This is exactly the thrust of the drive by Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, which strictly adhere to the principles of equality, mutual respect and non-interference in the internal affairs of one another in the relations with the ASEAN countries, a fact reaffirmed at a meeting of the Indochinese leaders early this year.

Against this backdrop, the position taken by Nguyen Co Thach's partner in Manila and Bangkok is an important step forward. Characteristically, the Philippines Foreign Minister C. Romulo emphasized that "our chief responsibility is to take care of the solution of the current issues ourselves in cooperation with other states of the region", while the Foreign Minister Siddhi Saviseva is planning to visit Hanoi to further "peaceful coexistence". This development deserves attention given the fact that Thailand is now a home to the surviving Pol Pot gangs and other Khmer reaction, who are escalating tensions in the region, especially so on the Thailand-Kampuchean border. The reaction is growing in the higher echelons of power in Thailand and the business community there that the hostility towards the Indochinese countries, primarily Vietnam, owing to the support given by Vietnamese

voluntary forces to Kampuchea in defending her territorial integrity and sovereignty, will have the situation ever aggravated. Deputy Prime Minister Pichal Rattakul has supported a revision of policy towards Vietnam, while Vice-President of the Bangkok Bank advocated trading links with the Indochinese countries. The Standing Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives of the Thai Parliament is considering the agenda for a trip by a group of parliamentarians to those countries scheduled for this July.

Thailand itself does not profit much from its abnormal if not altogether hostile relations with Kampuchea, as was revealed by a recent Bangkok session of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Mekong sponsored by the UN. The committee, made up of Vietnam, Laos and Thailand, is seized with drawing up and implementing plans for using the resources of this largest river in the region. More specifically, they are now considering building the Mekong, dam near Vientiane, which could help along many other Mekong

projects. But unless Kampuchea's agreement is forthcoming all these plans will remain on paper. While in power in that country the Pol Pot clique glorified the committee's work, whereas the present government of Kampuchea has voiced its readiness to join its neighbours in the Mekong project.

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VIEWPOINT

Igor DANILIN

'Like rain after drought'

A recent visit by Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach to the Philippines and Thailand made lots of headlines in South-East Asian countries.

The meetings in Manila were "like rain after a drought"—this is how the Vietnamese minister described his talks with the Philippine leaders, and he was contented with his trip to Bangkok, too, primarily because both the Philippines and Thailand made it clear they were in favour of carrying on the dialogue and search for trust and détente in the region. Their leaders initiated a range of specific proposals which will be thoroughly studied by the Indochinese nations.

Nguyen Co Thach's visit was a follow-up to his last year's meetings with the foreign ministers of the ASEAN countries—Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand and Singapore. The talks, authorized by a meeting of foreign ministers of the three Indochinese nations—Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea—aimed at breaking the ice of distrust and suspicion shown by the ASEAN "flew" towards the Indochinese countries, primarily Vietnam, owing to the support given by Vietnamese



'ANTI-SEMITIC CAMPAIGN'—A WASHINGTON INVENTION

(Continued from page 1)
The classic writer of Jewish literature, Sholem Aleichem, used to say that you cannot make a hat out of a sow's tail. Similarly, the Washington administration, who act as advocates and patrons of zionism, will be unable to cover its ugly face with any amount of exercise in slander, said David Drayson.

FESTIVAL OF PEACE

Paris. A Festival of Peace has taken place here attended by nearly 500 thousand people from all the parts of France. From La Place de la Nation the demonstrators marched in line several kilometres long, carrying slogans: "No to War", "No to the Eurorockets", and "Yes to Successful Negotiations and Disarmament and Peace" until they reached the Vincennes Forest.

On June 20 last year, nearly one hundred political and public organizations took part in the Peace March attended by 250 thousand people. This year, the number of organizations has risen to 121. The Festival of Peace was attended by many foreign delegations including representatives from such countries as the Soviet Union and the United States, from Western Europe and Japan.

Stormy applause from the hundreds of thousands of demonstrators approved the appeal for disarmament and peace, in which the people of France said their resolve "No" to the arms race, including the nuclear arms race, and expressed their approval for a successful completion of the talks at Geneva. On June 23, the participants of the Soviet-American talk at Geneva are to receive from a French delegation which to represent the French departments who took part in the Festival of Peace, the appeal adopted by the demonstrators, and endorsed by hundreds of thousands of signatures collected over the past few months.

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An American lorry towing three anti-aircraft Hawk missiles has collided with a car on an autobahn near the Bavarian city of Würzburg, West Germany. The missiles complete with warheads fell onto the road threatening to explode at any moment. It was only by good luck that the missiles did not go off. This is not the only incident of this kind over the past five years. There have been seven road accidents involving American missile-carrying lorries in the area of Schwäbisch Gmünd well-known for its concentrations of American troops.

In the photo: the scene of the disaster.

Photo DPA-TASS

FACTS and EVENTS

According to preliminary estimates, the general elections in Britain have returned the Conservative Party to power with a majority of votes. The counting of votes in 560 constituencies has shown that the Conservatives now have 348 seats in parliament. Labour 193 seats.

On the trial of the former nazist SS-man Helmut Barth in the capital of the GDR, the proceedings revealed the full guilt of the accused who played a direct part in the murders of Czechoslovak and French civilians and in the destruction of the French village of Oradour. The court sentenced H. Barth to life imprisonment.

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FROM the SOVIET PRESS

FOR NUCLEAR-FREE NORTHERN EUROPE

The proposal made by Yuri Andropov during the Soviet-Finnish talks to discuss with the sides concerned the question of importing the nuclear-free status to the Baltic Sea area has aroused keen interest among the public of Northern European countries, writes M. Kostikov, PRAVDA correspondent in Helsinki.

There is hardly any party or political leader in the northern countries, that hasn't specified their attitude towards the problem of nuclear-free North.

Why does this problem remain unsolved for two decades?

The thing is, it arises the article, that the idea of creating a nuclear-free zone in Northern Europe, being widely backed by various circles of directly interested states, at the same time comes up against the opposition of influential forces in those Scandinavian countries which are members of the North Atlantic bloc and whose foreign and military policy is, on the whole, strongly influenced by the NATO and US policy. And it is well known that Washington rejects the idea of nuclear-free zones and above all, in Northern Europe.

BASIS FOR COOPERATION IN EUROPE

After the Christian Liberal coalition came to power in West Germany, revolution is steadily acquiring the proportions of state policy, stresses V. Nikanorov in the Krasnaya Zvezda newspaper.

Significantly, over 40 Bundestag deputies represent the revisionist sector. One of them, chairman of the central revisionist organization "alliance of the banished" H. Tschudi made an "appeal to the public" the other day, reasserting that the "German issue" is still not closed and that "Germany continues to exist within its former borders". He clamoured for economic pressure to effect "political changes" in socialist countries.

The West German claims to other peoples' lands are polluting the political climate on this continent, the paper points out. For relations between European states to develop successfully they need to fully respect the existing territorial and political realities and a strict compliance with the appropriate agreements between the Soviet Union, the GDR, Poland and Czechoslovakia and West Germany, as well as the quadripartite agreements on West Berlin. There is no other basis for understanding, trust and cooperation in Europe, the paper emphasizes.

Round the Soviet Union

AN AUTOMATED SYSTEM FOR CONTROL OF THE COMMUNAL ECONOMY HAS COME INTO OPERATION IN RIGA, CAPITAL OF THE BALTIC REPUBLIC OF LATVIA. The data stored in the computer memory specifies the level of services available in all residential districts of the Latvian capital, the historical value of each building and other factors. The system is also used for long-term planning of the city with a population of nearly one million. Town planners have used it for drafting a master plan for the new Zolitudas housing estate and laying out engineering communications.

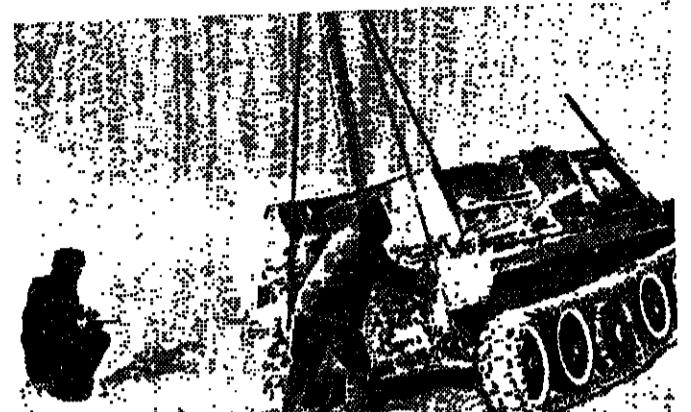
THE NEW M/S "GEORGI ZHUKOV" HAS SET OUT ON ITS MAIDEN TOURIST VOYAGE ON THE VOLGA, carrying many war veterans. The name of the army leader given to the ship reminded the ex-combatants of the Volga on fire and the battle of Stalingrad, one of the crucial battles of World War II, which developed according to a plan co-drafted by Marshal of the Soviet Union Georgi Zhukov. Symbolically, the ship set out on the voyage in the year marking the 40th anniversary of the great battle.

SPECIALISTS FROM THE UKRAINE HAVE DEVELOPED THE SO-CALLED FACING BRICKS, THE PRODUCTION OF WHICH HAS BEEN STARTED AT THE ARTEMIVSKY CERAMICS AND PIPE-PRODUCING FACTORY. Faced with these bricks a building does not require additional decoration.

EXPLORERS OF THE ARCTIC

...Endless Arctic. Expeditionary vessels ply the Arctic seas day and night. Coordinates and depths are constantly measured. Then the ocean floor relief is plotted on the map, line after line. Using them, the captains can steer their icebreakers and transport vessels along a safe route. The navigators also make use of modern electronics and man-made earth satellites. This is a result of the efforts undertaken by the Arctic hydrographers.

In a schematic way the task of the Arctic hydrography is simple: researching the deep sea, making navigational maps after this research and providing for safe navigation. But the conditions in the Arctic are



An Arctic drilling rig.

harsh: people work over vast ice expanses, in the cold seas from the Karaikiy Vorota to the Bering Strait.

The modern Arctic hydrography was preceded by heroic ventures of the pioneering explorers. The first Northern Expedition explored the northern seas in 1733-1743. Russian seafarers used the maps plotted by the expedition for 150 years after it.

Planned development of the Arctic and the Arctic hydrography was started during the first five-year plan periods. Arctic hydrography becomes ever more important every year, contributing to the passage of vessels with cargoes so badly needed in the fast developing northern regions.

The modern hydrographic ship "Dmitry Sterlegov".

Photos by the author

FORESTS AGAINST THE SANDS

The other rivers in the area from the incubation centres and nurseries of the Oka basin, are now adapting themselves to the Oka River near Moscow. Their appearance in these rivers is the result of painstaking work by ichthyologists and water protection workers.

Several million baby fish of pike-perch, sturgeon, sterlet, and white-fish have been released into the Oka, the Zupha and

need for artificial breeding of valuable types of fish. Many are finding it congenial in their new Oka habitats. At present, the construction of four nursery ponds with an area of five hectares has been completed. All this will allow the considerable increase in the production of small and one-year-old fish, including those native to the Oka River—pike, carps and golden shiner.

These transformations are of decisive importance for the southern parts of the republic. Previously, gale force winds swept clouds of hot sand from the dunes in Kurskhalalkum and carried it right into the cotton

plantations. This damaged the crop. The forests have now stopped the hot dust storms. Many birds have appeared in the thick forests, which are now inhabited by hares, foxes, porcupines and other animals.

Thick grass grows well between five to six metres tall trees, and in winter, flocks of sheep can be grazed here.

At present, the forests in the republic occupy 309 thousand hectares.

NEW FISH IN THE OREL RIVERS

Fish, such as white-fish and the Baltic pike-perch previously unknown in the Oka basin, are now adapting themselves to the Oka River near Moscow. Their appearance in these rivers is the result of painstaking work by ichthyologists and water protection workers.

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needs on this planet, writes the KOMMUNIST magazine. This is reflected in the "Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-1985 and for the Period up to 1990", not just in the section directly bearing on the advancement of communism, but also in sections on fundamental research and development of the agrarian-industrial complex, industry, transportation, communications, etc.

While earlier space research dealt with problems in various areas of science and technology, the current long-term programmes call for a changeover to wide-ranging research and experiments to develop large economy systems of new generation. Among these programmes, solar power engineering holds the most promise. Scientists in various areas of the natural sciences, and designers and economists are studying variants of space systems for storing solar power, and transforming and transferring it in proportion to the aggregate power consumption needs of developed nations.

At times, the expression, "a play on words" acquires for us a negative and even disparaging nuance of meaning. Yet, puns constitute highly useful exercises for children. Many successes have been scored in this respect in Soviet literature for children, stresses the author. The only must in this respect is for this game to reveal to the child all the beauty and sophistication of the native tongue.

PROSPECTS FOR SPACE POWER ENGINEERING

Today, the important areas of "space" scientific and technological advancement are being tailored to our

SEVAN NATIONAL PARK SET UP IN ARMENIA

The magazine NAUKA I ZHIZN writes about the designing and setting up of the Sevan National Park in the Transcaucasian republic of Armenia. It will spread around the Lake Sevan over an area of 150,100 thousand hectares. The Sevan Park will differ from all the other national parks, stresses the magazine. More than 220 thousand people live here in two large towns and two smaller towns and several villages. It is an area with a developed industry and agriculture. So several zones have been identified in the park, including one for human economic activity. The strictly preserve areas will be used for research, so visitors will be completely banned in this section of the park. Other preserve areas will be open at certain periods. Five strictly preserve areas have already been arranged with particular fauna and flora for each one of them.

It is noteworthy that not only plants and animals will be preserved but all the 440 historical and architectural relics have been registered: monasteries, churches, fortresses, inscribed stones, crosses, etc. In the Sevan Park territory there will be built a tourist centre which will look like an ancient Armenian village. Here the tourist will be able to watch the traditional craftsmen working: potters, chasers, rug-makers. The centre will also feature an ethnic village where folk customs will be shown and folk festivals held.

TURBINE FOR A POWER STATION

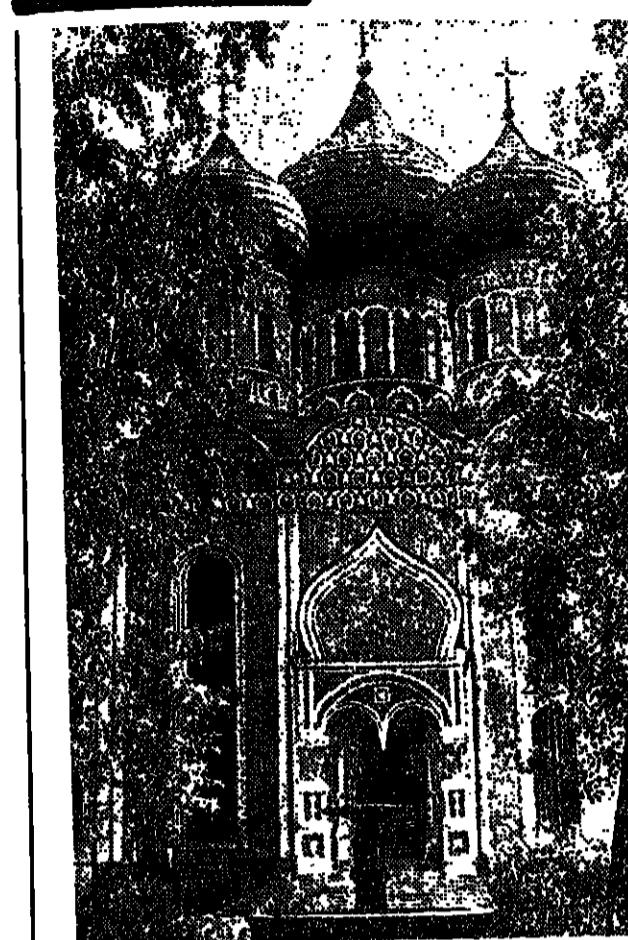
A unique power block rated at 1,200,000 kW, has gone into operation at the Kostroma thermal power station in the centre of the European part of the Soviet Union. One such turbine is equal to an entire power station.

The Soviet engineers, who designed this mighty power-generating machine, however, were not aiming at record breaking. Increasing the unit power rating is one of the basic directions in which our engineers are working. Big power aggregates are more economical: it is easier to build and maintain stations with such blocks and they use less fuel for every kilowatt produced, a fact which, today, is of major importance. Given the scale of the Soviet rate of power production, savings of this dimension are of tremendous overall significance for the industry. Over the past few years, the Kostroma station has managed to cut the consumption of equivalent fuel per kilowatt of electricity by 10 grammes. At present, the station's fuel consumption rate is 317 grammes, which is one of the lowest in the world. This has resulted in savings of nearly 200 thousand tonnes of fuel oil, and has freed four thousand railway tank cars for other uses. Taken on a country-wide scale this amounts to 10 million tonnes of equivalent fuel, or coal.

A one million two hundred thousand kW power block is by no means a limit. A turbine of 1,600,000 kW is now under construction of the famous firm of Elektrosvia in Leningrad.

HOME NEWS

Places to visit



CATHEDRAL IN IZMAILIVO

Restoration work is nearing completion on two 17th-century architectural monuments—the Cathedral of Intercession and the Bridge Tower in Moscow.

The cathedral was erected on the Izmailovsky Island in 1671-1672 and with its decorations it was typical of the churches of that century. Tiles were widely used in finishing work. Restorers repaired the bricks and covered the cupolas with copper. Now restoration work is conducted on the inner premises. Parallel work is going on to restore the Bridge Tower which constitutes, together with the cathedral, a single ensemble.

10 million moving to new apartments

About 10 million Soviet people are receiving new apartments in 1983. Housing is provided free in the USSR while the subsequent maintenance payments do not exceed between 3 and 5 per cent of the office and factory workers' average wages.

A one-room apartment costs the state 4,200 roubles (about 8 thousand dollars), a two-room one—over 7 thousand roubles or almost 10 thousand dollars. In the USSR housing construction is covered mainly from the state budget (there is also private and cooperative housing construction).

Provision of pensions in the USSR

In the Soviet Union 35 million, or about every eighth citizen, are old-age pensioners.

The requirements for drawing an old-age pension are very simple for the Soviet citizen. The eligible age is 60 for men and 55 for women, after 25 and 20 years of work, respectively. Some groups of the working people, like those employed in arduous and health-hazardous jobs, as well as mothers with several children can retire 5 to 10 years earlier.

What are the pension rates? They usually range between 50 and 100 per cent of the former wages. Since the right to maintain in old age is guaranteed to the Soviet citizens by Article 43 of the Constitution of the USSR, and is provided totally from public and state funds, the working people are relieved of contributing with pension instalments, while pension savings as such are tax-free.

Science and technology

MEDICINES

FROM SEA ORGANISMS

The "Professor Bogorov" ship belonging to the Far Eastern research centre of the USSR Academy of Sciences has returned from its latest 15th research expedition. The ship (displacement, 1,600 tonnes, and the range of operation, around 10,000 miles) is an ocean research institute with ten labs having the latest instruments in them the researchers may conduct geological, geophysical and physico-oceanographic observations and the biochemical and physiological research of sea organisms.

Expedition head Valery Rasakov, D.Sc. (Chemistry) talked about it:

We studied the fauna of the coral reefs of Sri Lanka, the Maldives Islands, Mauritius. In the 50 days we spent in the Indian Ocean we discovered 15 types of sea organisms containing rare physiologically active compounds. Significantly, this research was joined by scientists from countries in whose waters we worked.

The ship labs were used to test anti-tumour and anti-bacterial substances extracted from the ocean flora and fauna. Tentative data indicate that one of the representatives of the echinoderms is the source product for an effective medicine against staphylococcus. Found in the coral reefs in a nearly ready-to-use form were substances capable of serving as a base for effective preparations to combat asthma and nervous and cardiac disorders he stressed.

MELONS IN SPACE!

90-year-old Abdazhan Aligayev, who grows melons in the Soviet Central Asian republic of Uzbekistan has been honoured with the highest government prize of the Soviet Union—the State Prize of the USSR.

Every year the prize is awarded to the best Soviet workers, peasants, scientists and engineers for outstanding success in their respective fields. Abdazhan Aligayev has become famous all over the country with his melons for which he has been awarded five roubles.

gold medals at the Exhibition of the National Achievements of the USSR in Moscow. His new varieties were more than once an attractive feature of Soviet exhibitions abroad. Last year the Soviet spacemen Anatoly Berezovoi and Valentin Lebedev who worked on board the Salyut-7 orbiting station were sent two melons grown by Abdazhan Aligayev as a present from the Earth.

FIGHTING ICE IN SIBERIA

Researchers and designers at the Baikal-Amur Railway project have found a new way of fighting ice fields. This natural phenomenon represents a destructive force. A rapidly growing multilayer ice field cuts off bridges and road embankments. Civil engineers have to build costly drainage chutes and canals which don't always help out. What is the new suggestion?

A bulldozer opened an aqueduct on a mountain slope where the Zolotnitsa station has its buildings arranged in an amphitheatre. The springs that sprang from the ground turned into ice tongues which grew before people's eyes threatening the station buildings. The bulldozer tried several ways of stopping the ice but to no avail. It suddenly started to descend on its own account and soon afterwards disappeared altogether. The strange retreat of the bulldozer coincided with the start of a winter-like operation nearby. The researchers of the central transport construction institute and those transport designers decided to check if it was a mere coincidence. They drilled some experimental boreholes to bring down the level of the ground water in three areas between Tyulya and Ustyal where ice fields often threatened the road way. The effect turned out to exceed all expectations. They managed to save about 100,000 roubles during one season in one area alone. Railway traffic safety has been improved.

When I listened attentively to the report delivered by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Deputy A. Gromyko on the International situation and the foreign policy of the Soviet Union—the inevitable policy of peace—I saw with my inner vision, as it were, the changing role of large-scale creative work, going on to this country. Just like hundreds and thousands of people of my age I left my life in construction, to the development of the natural resources in undeveloped areas. Before Novy Urengoi there was one more town in the north of Western Siberia—Nadym, in which I went following the call of my heart, as a YCL volunteer. Here I found Tatiana, my wife my faithful life companion on her my eldest daughter, Natasha, was born. Here I was elected delegate of the 18th Congress of the YCL. After the Congress was over, we, the young people, went from the Kremlin straight to the railway terminals. I went to Novy Urengoi where my family came. That was where my second child was born — my son, Alyona. My biography is the biography of hundreds of thousands of young people who started independent life during the 1970s and 1980s. We were born after the war, and we do not want it to be repeated, neither for ourselves nor for the young people in other countries. This is why we ardently support the words of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and the President of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Yury Andropov who said that the Soviet Union will do everything in its power in order to safeguard for the present and the coming generations a quiet and peaceful life.

Machines for planting ginseng have been developed at the Far Eastern experimental station of medicinal herbs. Formerly all labour-intensive processes for cutting open beds their lances were done manually. The use of machines on plantations covering 50 hectares produces a saving up to 600,000 roubles a year.

MACHINES PLANT GINSENG

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A TEACHER FROM UGLEGORSKY



Photo by the author

Natasha Pustovaya teaches the primary classes in the village of Uglegorsk in the Kostroma Region. She grew up there and finished school. She then graduated with distinction from the Pedagogical Institute in Rostov. She was offered to remain in the city. But Natasha decided firmly to go back to her native village.

The young teacher has been working a little over four years at the school in which she studied before. Her colleagues elected her to the Village Soviet where she heads a committee on education. Pustovaya has introduced a new method for teaching the children in the first formers. Almost all her pupils have excellent marks. When parents take their children to school they all like to tell them into Natasha Pustovaya's class.

Anatoly Mikhailin

VIEWPOINT

PEACE FOR THE PRESENT AND FUTURE GENERATIONS

Irina KHUTSISHVILI

The 8th Session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR was held in Moscow last week. Here are impressions of the session, shared by the Deputy Valer Beryayev, carpenter foreman from the Urengoi gas construction trust.

The day when the session was opened—June 18, coincided for me with remarkable date—the foundation of the Novy Urengoi town. While I walked to the Kremlin together with other Deputies who came from all over this vast country, I involuntarily travelled in my thoughts to my town that rose proudly near the Arctic Circle. Winter and bad weather for 10 months. Building and adapting to life in such places is not easy, far from easy. The town owes its birth to the discovery here of unique very rich gas deposits. We are completing the construction of the Urengoi Pomary Urengoi gas pipeline which like the hand of a friend will carry our own gas to foreign countries, to European states.

When I listened attentively to the report delivered by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Deputy A. Gromyko on the International situation and the foreign policy of the Soviet Union—the inevitable policy of peace—I saw with my inner vision, as it were, the changing role of large-scale creative work, going on to this country.

Just like hundreds and thousands of people of my age I left my life in construction, to the development of the natural resources in undeveloped areas. Before Novy Urengoi there was one more town in the north of Western Siberia—Nadym, in which I went following the call of my heart, as a YCL volunteer. Here I found Tatiana, my wife my faithful life companion on her my eldest daughter, Natasha, was born. Here I was elected delegate of the 18th Congress of the YCL. After the Congress was over, we, the young people, went from the Kremlin straight to the railway terminals. I went to Novy Urengoi where my family came. That was where my second child was born — my son, Alyona. My biography is the biography of hundreds of thousands of young people who started independent life during the 1970s and 1980s. We were born after the war, and we do not want it to be repeated, neither for ourselves nor for the young people in other countries. This is why we ardently support the words of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and the President of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Yury Andropov who said that the Soviet Union will do everything in its power in order to safeguard for the present and the coming generations a quiet and peaceful life.

The session has adopted the law of the USSR on Work Collectives and their higher role in raising the enterprise, offices and organizations. It is aimed at creating conditions under which they would be able to do their best as workers and masters of this country. When I voted for the law I remembered the words of my teacher, and said I wanted to tell my work mates. Let's try to do our work better. Almost all the pupils have excellent marks. When parents take their children to school they all like to tell them into Natasha Pustovaya's class.

ENTERTAINMENT

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

SERGEI VIKHAREV



A scene from the ballet "Chopiniana".

Photo by Dmitry Kulikov

He is 21 and working for the third season at the Kirov Opera and Ballet Theatre in Leningrad, considered to be one of the promising dancers of the company.

Sergei's capabilities for dancing showed up rather early. He was the elder child in the family of a Leningrad telephone operator. Being a final-year student at the Vaganova Choreography School he won the highest award in the junior group at an international contest of ballet dancers in Varna, Bulgaria. Sergei was distinguished for his fine shape, swift turns and weightless jumps. The distinctive features of his dance are: soaring flight, frailty and dreaminess.

"Chopiniana" was Vikharev's first ballet at the Kirov Theatre. Sergei danced some places from the play at the 20th anniversary of the Leningrad theatre.

"A dreamer striving for something different and better, that lives in his imagination", this is how its author, Russian choreographer Mikhail Folkin, described the main character of the ballet. And this is how it is interpreted by Sergei Vikharev. His Youth, inspired and melancholic, lives in the dance and dissolves in music. Sergei danced with great success "Chopiniana" at the recent guest performances on the stage of the Bolshoi Theatre in Moscow. They were devoted to the 20th anniversary of the Leningrad theatre.

The young artist is drawn to purely classical dance. His repertoire includes many duets and trios from such ballets as "The Sleeping Beauty", "Giselle", "Swan Lake" and "Paquita". Working on academic classic repertoire, Sergei is also susceptible to modern choreographic patterns. This is proved by his performances in dynamic numbers, full of humour, such as "Trio" and "Champion" by young choreographer Alexander Polubentsev, and in the grotesque miniature "The Heart of Petrushka", staged by Igor Belsky.

The intuitive feeling of the style is inherent in all the works of the dancer. Sergei's performance of the variation from the old romantic ballet "Naples or the Fisherman and His Bride" by the Danish choreographer Auguste Bouronville became a real event in the last ballet season.

The critics pointed out "the spontaneous dancing which happens rarely even among the chosen ones of Terpsichore". The dancer appeared in the new season as the main character in the ballet "Naples"—fisherman Gennaro. Soon the audiences saw him dancing the part of James—the main character from "La Sylphide", another ballet by Bouronville. Sergei danced the complicated ballet as though in one breath. His James turned out to be very young, lively, ingenuous and in love with beauty. It seemed that he himself had created the Sylphide from the air, clouds, the moon light, and from his dream about the beautiful.

Now Sergei is preparing to dance in the ballet "The Boy-Star", staged by Leningrad choreographer Vitaly Timofeyev on the basis of Oscar Wilde's fairy tale.

Yelena YEROFEEVA



In the photo: Tatjana Doronina as Aelie.

TRIUMPHAL TOUR

The Bolshoi Theatre Ballet Company has just completed its triumphal guest performances in Vienna. The public and reviewers are unanimous that they crowned the Vienna art festival of which they were part.

The renowned masters of Soviet ballet mounted three wonderful plays — "Swan Lake", "Romeo and Juliet" and "Spartacus". The first two were novel productions, while the play to music by A. Khachaturian was shown here for the first

FIVE-YEAR-OLD PRIZE WINNER

The International Film Festival of Humour and Satire has ended in the Bulgarian city of Gabrovo, famous for its infinite witfulness.

One of the prizes went to Lika Kremer who played the main role in the Soviet film, "The Quarantine".

This prize came as good news and as a great surprise, said the film's art director Ilya Frez. After all, this prize for the best woman's part was won by a girl who is barely five years old.

Lika has played herself, and she coped with this task quite well. The young actress and her character are completely identical.

Our Lika is a modern child who knows everything, and to whom it seems that she understands things around her better than the grown-ups. These qualities have made the shooting of the film peculiarly poignant.

Music which was written by Shostakovich at the age of 23 for V. Meyerhold's production of "The Bug" sounded recently at a concert for the first time. It was performed by the Leningrad Orchestra of Ancient and Modern Music, which played Shostakovich's early works for a number of years.

Catching African melodies could be heard over the past few days in the Mirror Theatre in the Hermitage Garden in Moscow. They were played by the National Music and Dance Ensemble from Mali. This professional company, which was set up 22 years ago, has 28 members — singers, dancers and instrumentalists.

Photo by Andrei Knyazev

Shostakovich's theatrical music

Music which was written by Shostakovich at the age of 23 for V. Meyerhold's production of "The Bug" sounded recently at a concert for the first time. It was performed by the Leningrad Orchestra of Ancient and Modern Music, which played Shostakovich's early works for a number of years.

We have arranged the programme in such a way as to show how Shostakovich's talent grew more and more mature from one piece to the next and how fruitful his enthusiasm was for the theatre, says E. Serov, the chief conductor for the orchestra. The concert embraces eleven years of the composer's artistic career, ranging from "The Bug" to "King Lear" staged in 1940 by the Leningrad Bolshoi Drama Theatre. By the time Shakespeare's play had been staged, Shostakovich's music had reached the high tragic climax.

On three occasions Shostakovich applied himself to Shakespeare's art. The concert includes music he wrote for the Bolshoi Drama Theatre in Leningrad in 1932, as well as music for "La Comédie Humaine", which was staged by the Yevgeny Vakhtangov Theatre in the

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